

The Committee on Changes of Economy submitted a report on the subject of bringing into more intimate relations laymen in the Councils of the church. This report provides for a District Conference, to be composed of an equal number of laymen and clergymen. Also, providing for the election of four laymen by the District Conference to represent the church in the Annual Conference, and the election of an equal number of laymen by the Annual Conference to represent the church in the General Conference. This is the plan of lay representation, which will in substance be adopted, a majority favoring the policy. The committee also visited here to submit a counter report to the morning session.

A memorial relating to the ordination of local preachers, was read and referred to the Committee on Revisals.

A resolution instructing the Board of Foreign Missions to establish a post in California for the Chinese, was read and referred to the Committee on Missions.

(In reporting the appeal case from the Virginia Annual Conference, the wrong name was inserted. Instead of David S. Duggett, one of the most eminent divines of the church, it is George P. Duggett, between whom there is, we understand, not even a distant relationship. The attention of the Conference was called to this mistake public by this morning, and the correction made.)

Rev. Dr. Keener introduced a resolution instructing the Bishop to appoint no preacher in charge of a station or circuit who has not traveled at least one year under the care of an experienced minister. The statistics presented by the mover of the resolution showed that a large number of men are annually appointed in charge who are totally disqualified. Read and referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Rev. Mr. Evans called up Report No. 2 of the Committee on Religious Interests of the Colored People. The report substitutes a chapter in the Book of Discipline. The plan is to create a separate church jurisdiction for them in fraternal union with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The discussion necessarily ensuing on a question of such peculiar importance, and involving so broad a view of the relations of the church to the colored people to their masters during the war, and their quietness during the transition, was handsomely paid and cordially endorsed.

The question came up on the adoption of the report as a whole.

Adopted with entire unanimity.

THE THREATENED IMPEACHMENT.—The Richmond Times says:

The radical press of the North-west are boldly urging the impeachment of President Johnson. At Washington, the matter is freely discussed in high radical Republican circles, and will doubtless be attempted, if their leaders dare. We fear Johnson is a wise, cautious and brave man, and ready to meet such an emergency. The programme, if such a thing is attempted, will doubtless be to present the articles of impeachment, in the House, pass them without discussion, and simultaneously carry through a resolution declaring the Presidential functions suspending pending trial, and directing the proper officers to be responsible for the person of the president. Then the blow is struck. But will such action be legal—constitutional? Eleven sovereign States are unrepresented in Congress, and a third of that body, therefore, absent. Could it, then, in accordance with the Constitution, present legal articles of impeachment against the President? We think not.

Mr. Jefferson insisted that each branch of the Government was the sole judge of the constitutionality of all Acts or laws which affected it, and in the case of Marbury vs. Madison, acted on that theory, and disregarded the decree of the Supreme Court, (see his letter on Spencer J. Roane.) Such a possible issue now presents an interesting question, but we doubt not President Johnson is ready to meet it.

GREENVILLE & COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—The stockholders of this Company are now in session at Columbia, and we trust that their deliberations may conduct in some way to an improvement in the affairs of the Road. Much complaint is made by merchants in regard to the delay in the transportation of freight, and we are aware of the fact that a small lot of goods shipped from Columbia on Thursday 24th ult., has failed to come to hand up to the present time, while a package shipped from Charleston by Express, on the 28th ult., has been at hand several days. Now, we think if the express Company can get their packages through from Charleston in two or three days, the Railroad Company, having control of the road, should certainly transport goods from Columbia to Greenville in a less time than they are now. Other instances than the above could be cited if necessary for improvement. We know that the Company has suffered much in the destruction of some of their rolling stock and roadway; but we do not think there is sufficient cause for the troublesome and expensive delays alluded to. Sundry reforms in regard to the passenger trains might reasonably be suggested here; but we defer them for the present.

[Greenville Mountaineer, 2d inst.]

The Abbeville Press records the death of B. P. Hughes, Esq., a highly esteemed citizen of that town. Mr. A. is a native of Anderson. Also that of Mr. John Speer, an honored citizen of Lowndesville vicinity. In crossing the ford at Rocky River, in a buggy, a portion of the harness gave way, and in adjusting it, he fell into the swollen stream and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. He was attended the extreme limit of four-score and ten years, and his honorable and useful life was crowned with all that honor, love, obedience, troops of friends.

We regret to learn that the small-pox is on the increase in Edgefield. Mr. — White, a young and respected citizen, died last week. The Advertiser also chronicles the death of Rev. Arthur Wigfall.

The Laurensville Herald announces the death of Mr. John Garlington, an aged and honored citizen.

COLUMBIA ITEMS.—A fire occurred in Columbia on Tuesday night, destroying the store of Messrs. Shielton, Calvo & Walsh, and three or four smaller buildings adjacent thereto, and occupied by freedmen. The loss exceeds six thousand dollars. Insurance paid. On Sunday night last, Private Andrew J. Hawkins, a member of Company A, 25th Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteers, was attacked by George Windsor and James Windsor, citizens, and very severely cut and wounded in the abdomen, hands and face. He is lying in a precarious condition. James Windsor and his wife charged with aiding and abetting the assault, the prosecution for which has not transpired, have been arrested. The other Windsor is still at large.

COMMENDABLE LIBERALITY.—Messrs. WILLIS & CAISOLD, Agents in this city of the Baltimore Steam Ship Company, received on yesterday bills of lading for a large amount of goods contributed by the ladies of Baltimore, and purchased out of the proceeds of the great Fair recently held in that city for the benefit of the poor of the South. These goods are the first installment of the quota of this State, which aggregates fifteen thousand dollars, and are to be consigned, for distribution, to Dr. JOHN FISHER, of Columbia. Messrs. PENNERAST, FENNICK & CO., the owners of the steam ship line referred to, have nobly declined to receive any charges of freight for the transportation of the goods.

THE LAST ROBERT.—The Augusta papers last week reported a case of robbery that for boldness, ingenuity and success, equals any thing we ever read of. A business house was entered in the usual manner from the rear, the iron safe taken out, placed on a dais provided for the purpose, conveyed to the river bank, deliberately forced open, and its contents, consisting of a fine gold watch, \$500 in greenbacks, and other valuables, abstracted; and up to this date no clue has been discovered to lead to the detection of the actors. This, as a general business operation, is worthy of Gotham.

## THE WEEKLY HERALD.

NEWBERRY, S. C.

Wednesday Morning, May 9, 1866.

Mr. THOMAS P. SLIDER, of Charleston, is the authorized agent of this paper, to procure advertisements and receipt for monies due.

### The American Hotel.

The opening of this house, as seen by card in another column, on the European plan, is decidedly a feature in Charleston hotel keeping, and a great convenience. The visitor rents his room and sleeps there, but eats wherever it suits him best. For the accommodation, however, of those who prefer it, a restaurant is attached, where at all times can be had any kind of dish that the appetite fancies. The proprietor is accommodating and the visitor is assured of every attention.

### Greenville and Columbia Railroad.

The annual meeting of the stockholders was held at Nickerson's Hotel, Columbia, Thursday and Friday of last week. The occasion was an interesting one, as many important subjects were discussed. The following are the officers elected:

President—H. P. Hammett.  
Directors—Simeon Fair, Robert Stewart, T. C. Perin, J. W. Marshall, Alexander McBoe, James P. Borge, B. F. Perry, J. L. Orr, J. P. Reed, L. D. Childs, Daniel Brown, H. T. Farmer.  
The most important measure acted on was the changing of the bed of the road, between Frog Level and Columbia, to the West side of Broad River. As it stands now, it is never safe from disaster. Should it be transferred, the new route will be on a secure ridge and through a wooded country.

### Contracts.

We would advise the planters of our District, who have not yet made contracts, or those who have contracts that have not been approved, to have this matter attended to at the earliest moment. Lieut. Ziegler, the Act. Sub. Asst. Com. B. R. F. and A. L., is always in his office during business hours. We understand that he purposes visiting each plantation in the District, as soon as business will permit, for the purpose of explaining (to the freedmen,) the nature of a contract, and the duty of all parties living up to it. Every planter in this District who has not yet contracted, or had his contract approved, should do so within the next ten days, as we think it highly important, for all parties concerned, that the above named officer should make his tour at the earliest possible moment. Now is the time to secure, and have your labor guaranteed. To a wise man this will suffice.

### Malaria in Parvo.

The grade of General will be established in the United States Army. A disease has broken out among the males and pigs of the West. Dr. James has leased the Laurens Railroad for a term of years—10 we believe. The road is to be put in running order. We learn that letters have been received here by prominent citizens to the effect that it is in contemplation to connect Charleston and Atlanta by rail. An attempt was recently made to assassinate the Car of Russia.—The cholera is subsiding. Married, in Williams, Mass., Mr. William Williams, and Miss Lizzie Williams. For particulars see small Bills. The President and his Cabinet are opposed to the Report of the Reconstruction Committee, and favor the admission of loyal Southern members of Congress. The president says if the organic law is to be changed at all, it should be done at a time when all the States and all the people can participate in the alteration. Telegraphic communications are to be established between this country and Cuba. We are gratified to learn that President Jeter has nearly recovered from his recent wounds. He has secured the services of Mr. M. Nicely, says the Spartan, to superintend the reconstruction between Shelton and Alston. Mr. H. T. Tustin's residence known as the Cary place, near Abbeville village, was recently destroyed by fire. The Senate of Tennessee has rejected the bill disfranchising Southern men—old Brownlow is frustrated. "Episcopal Methodism" is to be the name of the Southern Church. A Louisville letter says the Protestant Episcopal Church at the South exhibits a life and vigor not dreamed of ten years ago. The members of the Methodist Conference at New Orleans recently had a picnic prepared for them by the ladies. Arrangements were made to take a photograph picture of the body on the picnic ground. Other goods may have declined, but the rise in hoop skirts on the streets, is at times quite startling. Butter is down to 12 1/2c per pound in Virginia at Columbia, S. C., 25c per pound. There is an abundance here at from 40 to 50 cents per pound. The Florida Everglades are to be drained, so as to build and blossom as the rose. A new bank-rupt bill will soon be presented to the house. Republicanism is on the wane. A hurricane passed over a portion of Bartow, Floyd, Polk and Citrus counties, Sunday night before last, doing immense damage. Over a million pines were blown down in a space of five miles in length, and a half mile in breadth. The pines have subsided in a fizzle. Six transatlantic, O'Mahony. About 30,000 bushels corn were added to the stock in Charleston, last week. It is believed that Congress will adjourn early in June. The fare on the Leary steamers between New York and Charleston, is reduced. The celebrated poet actress, Menzies, the living representative of Byron's Mazepa, was wearing apparel, on the back of her handsome flying steed, Halide-el-Azeen, performs in New York. The agents of the Edgefield Colonization society have published their report about Brazil. It reads like a romance—Brazil is prodigal and powerful in resources. A French paper will shortly appear in Charleston under the auspices of Major Dubois. The Phoenix reminds us that Col. Hollock, the gentlemanly and intelligent head of the Southern Express, once proffered the G. & C. R. arrangements to erect a line of telegraph along the route. Can it not now be undertaken. A barrel of kerosene was ignited at the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, which spread furiously, destroying the depot and ferry boat, Windsor. Twenty-eight persons were burned or drowned. Brigham Young decries as that he will drive all the Gentiles out of Utah.

Calhoun, is the name of a new District, proposed for South Carolina. The Courier, publishes an interesting report, on the climate, soil resources, capacities, and natural and acquired advantages. This report has been prepared by a committee of the most intelligent citizens of Aiken, S. C. Calhoun will be formed, (if at all,) out of the corners of Darwell, Edgefield and Orangeburg.

The Charleston Daily South Carolinian.—This excellent journal comes to us now as an evening paper—enlarged and improved every way. A happy idea of the editor's. Charleston needed a well-conducted evening sheet. May its success be all that is desired.

PROST CONVICT.—Probst, the murderer of the Deering family, was convicted of murder in the first degree. The jury were out thirty minutes.

### The Charleston Board of Trade.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board was held at the Club Room of the Charleston Hotel on Tuesday evening, May 1.

The meeting was called to order by the President, W. S. Hasty, Esq.

The Minutes of an adjourned meeting of the Board for the election of an Executive Committee, and of three subsequent meetings of the Executive Committee, were read by the Secretary, J. L. Scott, Esq., and confirmed.

The Chairman nominated the following Committees on Maritime Navigation; Committee on Mail, Telegraph and Express Companies; Committee on Encouragement of Emigration; Committee on Correspondence; Committee on Inland Transportation; Committee on Foreign and Direct Trade; Committee on Foreign and Domestic Exchange; Committee on Insurance and Finance; Committee on Rail, Reading Room and Library; Committee on Grievances.

The Chairman nominated the following Committees, which were affirmed:

Hall, Reading Room and Library.—C. H. Moore, Chairman; M. Strauss, J. Outenberg, R. S. Bruns, William Garney.  
Consular Navigation.—Wm. Garney, Chairman; W. T. Borge, E. Willis, G. H. Moffett, H. Bickhoff.  
The Chairman announced the following Committees which were adopted:

Committee on Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Finance and Insurance.—G. W. Williams, Chairman; A. Simonds, J. H. Colburn, Z. B. Oakes, E. D. King.

Committee on Inland Transportation.—Wm. Ravenel, Chairman; A. R. Tait, D. F. Fleming, C. Frouberger, E. Platt.

Committee on Encouragement of Emigration.—H. Bickhoff, Chairman; A. Canale, J. F. O'Neill, H. Gerdis, W. H. Esterby.

Committee on Foreign and Direct Trade.—T. D. Wagner, Chairman; E. W. Marshall, E. Willis, James M. Wilson, A. H. Hayden.

Committee on Grievances.—M. Strauss, Chairman; G. C. Seiman, C. W. Noyes, Jno. Hancock, H. T. Thompson.

The Chairman appointed the following Committee, which were approved:

Committee on Price Currents.—E. Willis, Chairman; L. D. Mowry, W. T. Borge, G. W. Clarke, G. W. Williams, L. C. Styles, H. H. De Leon.

The Board goes to work with herculean effort. It won't be long before Charleston will arise in the plenitude of her beauty and commercial strength.

The Board is distinguished for liberality, courtesy and industry, and under its fostering care Charleston must flourish and extend her limits. She is destined, we think, in the next decade of years to have a population of not less than 100,000 souls.

The Board earnestly considers the importance of railroad connections between the seaboard, the mountains and the vast storerooms, granaries and emporiums of the great North-west.

Mr. G. A. Trenholm, and Messrs. Gordin, Marshall and others, portrayed the immense benefits to be derived from the completion of the Blue Ridge Road. \$5,000,000 have been paid up and expended in substantial work, which has suffered but very little during the war. A million and a half dollars is all that's needed for its completion. We learn that a delegation will be sent to the people of the West to confer about the importance of pushing the great work forward.

Let the line be completed from Cincinnati and Louisville to Charleston by the Blue Ridge route, via Knoxville, Lexington, and Anderson, S. C., and the rich and teeming treasures gathered from the fertile and inexhaustible soil of the country the road traverses, and which will be poured down from the diverging lines which radiate at various sections of the route, will open up varied and diverse avenues of trade, that will enrich the metropolis and the whole State.

WHEREAS SMITH.—If there is a man by the name of John Smith in the United States, he is hereby informed that there is a letter for him in the post office.—Baltimore Sun.

The last we heard of Mr. Smith, he was living in Michigan.—Tribune (N. Y.)

John Smith has been arrested and sent to Sing Sing for participation in a Copperhead Convention at Albany.—Broome Republican.

Oh, pshaw! John Smith I over here editing the Alta Californian, and superintending the construction of a wharf to grind smoke.—San Francisco Flag.

Mistake somewhere. Smith was in Markville all summer with a wheelbarrow wheeling sunshine down in a cellar to dry buckwheat.—Alpine Chronicle.

The identical John Smith above referred to recently appeared in the city of Atchison, and is running a snake-and-monkey-show at the corner of Fourth and Commercial streets.—Atchison Free Press.

Buy your pardon.—But that Smith has been in this city all winter acting as assistant tutor in a political gymnasium.—Lowndesville Bulletin.

All we want to know of John Smith is whether he is constructing a wharf to grind smoke, nor wheeling sunshine down in a cellar to dry buckwheat, but is an honored representative in the present Legislature here and answers to his name at roll call with much nonchalance as if he were simply Jones or Brown.—Tribune Leader.

You are all wrong. Smith has turned "abolitionist," and at last accounts was running a "nigger machine" at Junction City, Kansas. We glean from the Union of the 13th ult.—Kansas Democrat.

Not much, says Artemus, the veritable John P. Smith is my travelling agent.

You are all badly posted for newspaper editors. John Smith was blown up by a steamboat on the Tombigbee a few weeks ago, and has not come down yet.—N. O. True Delta.

Why, what a mistake! He has come down, and has been reconstructed and harmonized, and is now supposed to be engaged in making a marble top for a looking-glass for the Freedmen's Bureau. When he gets through with that job some other paper can "pass him around."—Augusta Press.

On a cold trail every one of you, Smith has not been out of the equanimity of this range since the confederacy went up. We rejoice in being able satisfactorily to settle all doubts, and beg the Post master at Baltimore to forward the letter immediately, to care of this office. For the information of his friends we state that our friend John Smith employs his idle moments, when not running his Engine, in arranging the preliminaries for opening a Smithery, and for the success of which one requisite is only lacking—nature's best gift to man—upon which to hang a duplex electric skirt.—Newberry Herald.

INCONSISTENCY.—Referring to the admission of Colorado and the exclusion of the Southern States, the N. Y. Herald says:

"What adds to the inconsistency and injustice of the distinction is the fact that the cotton furnished from the excluded Southern States since the close of the war, for the markets of the world, foot up a sum equal to the hundred millions in gold, for the relief of the national credit, the national currency, and the Federal tax payers of the United States, from one end of the Union to the other; whilst in all probability a large amount may be secured this year by admitting the South to Congress, which would re-establish the confidence, activity and systematic industry necessary to the full development even of the crops that have been planted."

The Committee appointed by the Texas Convention formally delivered a copy of the Ordinance passed by that body to the President, who expressed a hope that Texas, together with all the other States recently in rebellion, would soon be restored to their normal condition, and that their citizens would be admitted to full participation in the blessings and all protection of Constitutional Government.

### The Crops.

The Darwell Sentinel says that much of the young cotton has died. Cause—the rage of the seed or the way in which it has been preserved.

In Virginia the wheat crop looks well. Drill wheat has borne the rigor of winter better than that seeded by hand. Because hand sown wheat is imperfectly covered.

Accounts from Georgia speak flatteringly of the wheat crop. The cotton seed in Morgan county fails to germinate. Northern farmers who have recently migrated thither and purchased farms are discouraged. Their freedmen are dying of small pox and typhoid fever. They apprehend a failure from bad seed and the unreliability of negro labor.

The LaGrange, Ga., Reporter, says that farmers are in better spirits than they were at the beginning of the year. The freedmen are working well and crops are forward. Prospects flattering, and if no adverse fortune appears, the harvest will be bountiful.

Crop prospects in East Florida are encouraging. Corn three feet high, and cotton doing well. A private letter states that farmers look for a better crop than for several years past.

The accounts from Alabama are mixed. In some sections the prospects are splendid, in others not so good. Heavy rain, wind and hail have destroyed in a great degree the cotton and corn and impacted the earth. Where the cotton seed has failed, doubts are entertained as to a further supply. However the season advances, and corn will have to take its place.

The Wetumpka Ala. Messenger, of the 26th ult., says:

We have just returned from a trip through portions of the coast and the information we gathered all the information we could, both from observation and enquiry, as regards the crop prospects. The wheat crop we find very promising, and should the season prove favorable, and the rust not make its appearance, an abundant harvest may be expected. It is generally very forward, and we think will come on about two weeks earlier than usual, which will not be too soon. Fruit trees are hanging full of pomegranate and tender fruit, which promises well. The corn and cotton are in excellent order. We fear, however, too much cotton is planted to the exclusion of corn. Planters have gone to work in earnest. We saw in one field two white ladies hard at work, hoeing corn. In another we saw a white lady ploughing, and close by, playing in the newly made furrows, was her little child, happily too young to be troubled with the cares and sorrows that weighed so heavily on the heart of its poor widowed mother. Happy, indeed, is the season of youth, but alas! how soon it is gone. Our hearts deeply sympathize with them, but we commend their example to thousands of both sexes who fold their arms in idle ease, lament their unhappy fate, and await the comforts of life without an effort on their part to secure them.

A correspondent of the Macon Journal writing from Perry County, Ala., says:

As a general thing, I apprehend that the proportion of land planted in corn the present year is less than it should have been; but I see that quite a number of planters have changed their programme to some extent, and have planted some of the land which they had prepared and designed for cotton in corn and "de goober pea." In the doing of which, in my judgment, they have acted wisely.

The "freedmen," with some exceptions, seem to be doing quite as well as could be expected under the circumstances, but fears are now being entertained that as blackberry season is now opening, Sumter may conclude to "lay down de shored and de hoe" to attend to the saving of a crop.

A correspondent of same paper from Bombardier, Ala., says:

The larger portion of the freedmen are working well; some few are shirking, and some breaking contracts and resorting to the towns. The last heavy rain has so compacted the beds of the last planting of cotton, the seed will come up badly; first plantings good stands. Corn good stands, and growing finely. Where there is no Bureau, the freedmen are working well, and seem very well satisfied. May and June will try their reliability.

The prospects in Tennessee are flattering for wheat.

The coming cotton crop in Claiborne, Louisiana, is estimated at less than a fourth. Complaints come up from all parts of the State about bad seed.

A correspondent of the Vicksburg Journal speaks of Mississippi as follows:

Heavy rains in Texas have retarded agricultural operations. Though in many sections the crops look well.

From what I could learn concerning the cotton crop, the prospects for this county are quite favorable. About three-quarters of the land usually in cultivation before the war will be planted this year. I find not much confidence in the reports of the county concerning the labor. Many believe that as soon as the weather begins to "warm up," and the sun to shine with his summer heat, that Mr. Darkie will lie down in the fence corner, in all the dignity and independence becoming his condition. So far but little complaints exist against them; they have done very well. The difference that exists between the quantity of land in cultivation is very striking.

The condition of Lowndes County, Ark., I suppose, compares favorably with that of other counties in the State. While on the other hand, if you go to Claiborne County you find but one acre in ten in cultivation to the number planted before the war.

To come to any proper estimate there concerning the amount of land in cultivation, you must strike the medium between the two extremes. Then you must deduct from the 365 days in one year the 52 Sundays and the 52 Saturdays; this leaves you 261 working days. Now, no one contends that the negroes do more than two-thirds the work they ought and could do. Two-thirds of 261 is 174 working days for the whole year. So you see that the average amount of land in cultivation, compared to the whole amount of acres of open land, is 8-20 less than one-half. So we would have, really, less than half a crop planted, and but two-thirds work done on that half crop.

I have given you the data. You can draw your own conclusion. I predict a terrible "letting down" on the part of those prospects who see a big crop going to market next fall and winter.

Reports from the various sections of our State are generally good, especially for cereals. In the upper sections wheat and rye promise an abundance. The farmers of our District have been very industrious in taking fertilizers and planting all the ground possible. Wheat and corn—of which there is a large breadth—flourishes nicely, though the late rains have been rather cool for cotton. It germinates slowly; some planters, however, speak of having fine looking "stands."

Albeit, a large number of freedmen have gone West, we learn that labor is ample and abundant, with some little surplus yet, and so far the prospects are good. A late gentle shower having freed the ground from its impacted condition brought about by the recent heavy, beating rains and high winds, the earth is now moist, mellow and warm, and the seasons generous. So that, under the blessings of heaven, should the freedmen continue industriously to work at their present crops and not fancy that there and thither is an eldorado, a eureka, nor dream too much of myths and millenniums, but "fiddle the soil with their hoed, old Newberry will laugh with a golden harvest."

General G. T. Deaneburg was elected President of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad on the 16th inst.

### Our Town.

Many things can be done for the prosperity of a place which are not thought of till the practicality of these things is suggested. Before the war, which has just closed, a large quantity of cotton was bought in this town. The Bank of Newberry was in operation then, and furnished facilities to traders and dealers—merchants, the means of purchasing all the produce brought to this market and offered for sale. Capitalists joined their means and took stock in the Bank. The Bank went into operation and the result was what has just been stated; that the means of purchasing the produce of the country were afforded, and the produce was sold.

Is it not possible that the same thing can again be done? It is believed that there is capital enough at this time, in the District lying idle, which, if put into a National Bank, would give all the facilities for buying and selling produce in this town, which once existed here, when the Bank of Newberry was in successful operation.

When a good market is afforded to the people near home, it is never the case that the people will go far, and pass by such a market, to sell their produce. The difficulties are so great, as were evidenced by the winter just past, in getting to market, that when such difficulties can be avoided, they will not voluntarily be undertaken.

Capital lying idle brings no profit to the owner nor to any other person. If this capital could be invested safely, so as to be secure, and at the same time make a profit to the capitalist, a great good would be conferred upon the community at large, while the capitalist would be realizing a handsome per centage on his capital. Let it not be said that every thing is too unsettled to embark in such enterprises as this. I would suggest that now is the time to engage in such an undertaking. Columbia—a town three-fourths burned to the ground, and the people literally stripped of everything—saw the importance of the thing suggested, and has a National Bank under way.

If the people of Columbia can command the means what is there to prevent the people of Newberry from doing the same thing?

The concentration of capital here will bring trade and prosperity not only to the town, but to the District, and to the Rail Road. We see reports in the papers that projects are contemplated as to connecting Charleston with Cincinnati, by means of the Blue Ridge Rail Road, by way of Knoxville, Tenn., and also of making the connections from Atlanta, Ga., to Anderson, S. C., from Newberry to Chester, S. C., and thus on to the great thoroughfares to the North. This would place Newberry in a position which would conduce more to her prosperity than any other thing that could be done.

These suggestions are thrown out like bread upon the waters—the results may be seen after many days. In the meantime will the people think of these things? CIVIS.

### For the Herald.

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 27, 1866.

Editors Herald:—We have hot days—green peas, beans, Irish potatoes, &c. I have not seen a beggar since I came—there may be some, however, and they judged from the appearance of your correspondent that he had nothing to spare. But the thieves make up for all begging. The city is infested with rogues, white, black and all intermediate stripes, male and female, old and young. They steal by night and day—when you are looking at them and when you are looking away.

One is struck, if not bitten, by the multitude of ugly little dogs. I have not seen a dog in the city of a size that it would not take four at the least to make one such as brother Dick Chapman's white dog. Of nine-tenths of all I have seen it would take an average from six to ten.

The children seem to be some hat on the diminutive scale also. In fact the people generally seem not to have attained to the full stature of men and women in the old fleshy Adam. Rev. J. R. Pickett is here—I have seen one such in the city cars—thought he received the worth of five cents a little more fully than some others.

I had heard much about the beauty of the ladies of the Crescent city—a great deal more than half was told me. I have not seen them—they may live where the big dogs are kept. A ride of four miles through the Creole Kingdom—down one rail and up another—showed me more ugly women than my eyes ever beheld in the same number anywhere else. I was told, when I reported the sights of my trip, that I did not go in the right direction. I am inclined to give it up. But there are some ladies here, that might be appropriately classed with many in the Palmetto State.

According to the number of Churches and amount of bell ringing there is little Church going and the Church going is far ahead of the worshippers. But then there are good people here. Shows, operas, theatres, frolics, private and public, are the order of the day, or rather of the night—grocery shops agree with this state of things. While the "Yankees" had "ule of things here the theatres were shut up on Sunday nights. But the anti-puritan sentiment has opened these engines of demoralization again. I hesitate not to say that the Yankees were right and that the existence of a sentiment in the South of anti-puritanism which is wrong. We call many things "puritan" which are christian and should be observed by us although they come from the North. On the whole I am of the opinion that a man can lose his soul as easy in the South as he can in the North—and that if a man or woman desires a certain and quick passage to the neighborhood of the "rich man," he or she can find as much aid and comfort in this Southern city as any where I know of. Trying to travel in the other direction, I remain yours, &c.

S. H. B.

P. S.—W. M. Wightman, E. M. Marvin, D. S. Duggett, and H. N. McTyre were elected Bishops of the Church on yesterday. No more will be elected.

### For the Herald.

Mr. ENDRUS.—During a very pleasant and delightful communion meeting at the Presbyterian Church, in the hospitable town of Florence, in Darlington District, S. C., on the morning of Saturday, the 28th April, after a session by Rev. J. J. Long, the Rev. D. E. Frierson, was invited to take the chair, who explained the object of the meeting, when I was requested to organize the Florence Bible Society, which by a vote of the Society, including all denominations, was made an auxiliary of the American Bible Society, for the distribution of the Bible, "without note or comment." The occasion was one of much interest. A good supply of Bibles and Testaments were ordered by the officers from the House of the American Bible Society, for distribution among all readers alike. Officers: Rev. J. D. A. Brown, President; J. L. James, Esq., Vice President; Jerome P. Chase, Secretary and Treasurer; Executive Committee—Capt. John Wiley, J. A. Pettigrew, Esq., W. B. Pettigrew, Esq., Mandeville Rogers, Esq., Jerome P. Chase, Esq., John J. J. Jones, Esq., Dr. J. J. Ellis.

Closing prayer and Benediction by Rev. J. D. A. Brown.

Yours truly,  
E. A. BOLLES.

Agent American Bible Society for So. Ca. Columbia, S. C., May 2d, 1866.